Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8-The Old Homestead.
BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-8-A Brass Monkey.
BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Mr. Barnes of New York. DOCKSTADER'S 8-Minstrels. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaux.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-The Kamr Diamond. ABRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE-8-Waldy Googar HADISON AVE. AND 59TH ST. Day and Evening Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-5:30-A Legal Wreck.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-9 to 4-Philhar Society.

NIBLO'S—8—The Showaway.

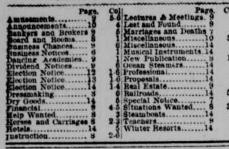
STAN THEATRE—8—Tilly Till.

STANDARD THEATRE—8—Philip Horse.

STH AVENUE THEATRE—8—A Sed Coquette.

14TH STREET THEATRE-8-Fascination SD.AVE. AND 63D.ST.—American Institute Fair.

Index to Advertisements.



New-Pork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Attorney-General Webster before the Parnell Commission assailed many prominent Irish-Americans by name. ____ Queen Natalie declared that she held the annulment of her marriage to King Milan by the Metropolitan Theodosius to be void. === English newspapers editorially say that Lord Sackville, in writing his famous letter, fell into a trap. ____ The sale of Dr. Mackenzie's book in Germany is again permitted.

Domestic.—Daniel Hand, of Clinton, Conn., gave

to the American Missionary Association \$1,000,000 in trust for the education of Southern negroes. = The Mann Boudoir and Woodruff Parlor Car Companies have been consolidated under the name of the Union Parlor Car Company. There were seventy-one new cases and two deaths from yellow fever in Jacksonville. - Governor Hill made a reply to Mr. Blaine. - General Harrison made a speech to workingmen. The Baptist State anniversaries closed at Norwich, N. Y. ___ Judge Thurman addressed the Demoerats in Cincinnati. - The New-York baseball club defeated the St. Louis nine by a score of 11 to 3, thus winning the championship of the

City and Suburban .- Mr. Blaine received with tremendous enthusiasm by the Irish-American Protectionists at the Madison Square Garden; he Healy, Patrick Egan and others. - The first reward of \$2,000, offered by the Republican Committee for the detection of fraudulent registration, was promptly paid to John Broderick, a Republican inspector of elections. = Warner Miller made four vigorous speeches, addressing crowded audiences at the Bowling Green Protection Club, No. 7 Broadway; the Lower Wall Street Harrison and Morton Club. No. 132 Front-st.: in Harlem and at Fordbam. —— Herman J. Emerson was convicted of selling lottery policies and of keeping s gambling house; he may be sent to prison for two years and be fined \$1,000. = Bedeil, the forger, testified willingly in the suit against the Bank of the State of New-York. ____ John Jellard. captain of a steamer which recently arrived from South America, died from yellow fever in Brooklyn. === Thomas Douglas Hoxsey, a paymaster in the United States Navy, killed himself at Haledon, N. J. - Stocks dull with irregular fluctustions, closing strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Warmer and fair. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 44; average, 52.

Secretary Bayard has actually spoken of the "impropriety" of Lord Sackville's performance. and likewise has alluded to it as "impertinent." This is calculated to cause wailing and gnashing of teeth in quarters where the British lion is wont to disport himself.

Absorbed as the country is in political issues and political contests, thousands of people will spare a little time, at least, for rejoicing over the triumph of the New-York baseball nine, who yesterday became the champions of the world. "The world." in the baseball sense, means the United States and nothing more. If we have no other thing distinctively National, we have a National game at all events. The Giants are giants in fact as well as in name. Their victory has been fairly won, and their honors will doubtless be worthily worn.

Credit where credit is due. Bedell, the forger, has shown himself a scoundrel of an uncommonly deep dye, and has displayed an ingratitude so base as to rob him of the slightest claim to sympathy. But he has been the main instrument in convicting Emerson, the policy-shop keeper, of whom the community will now be rid for a year or two at least. Bedell has also pleaded guilty to the indictment for forgery. These facts will probably be considered when Recorder Smyth determines the length of his sentence.

The Irish-American demonstration at the Madison Square Garden last evening was a genuine and decided success. Never has the Garden been filled more densely, and never was greater enthusiasm shown at a political gathering. Mr. Blaine was received with overflowing cordiality, and while the enthusiasm aroused by his presence and words was marked, the feeling stirred up by every reference to protection and to Irish nationality was equally emphatic. Mr. Blaine took occasion to pay his respects to Lord Sackville, and said that an American Minister who should be guilty of a similar offence would soon find that his room was better than his company.

Mr. Thurman made a speech in Cincinnati yesterday, in which he recurred to one of his as President Cleveland has confronted the confavorite topics in this campaign—that it was the | victions of Americans in favor of the pelicy

Democratic party which made an end of slavery in the United States. It is astonishing that any man can stand before an intelligent body of men and make such an assertion without being howled down. There has been some apprehension lest Mr. Thurman might ruin his enfeebled health by attempting to make campaign speeches. Some kind friend should now be firm with the aged candidate, and insist that this ridiculous falsification of history be called

One important duty confronts every voter in this city who has not already registered. It is the duty of registering either to-day or tomorrow. The sooner the better. Every one not registered by 9 o'clock to-morrow evening will be debarred from voting on November 6. We especially urge every Republican to make sure that his name is enrolled at the earliest possible moment. To delay is to incur the danger of losing your vote and your proud privilege as an American citizen. The hours of registration are from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., and on the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth pages of today's TRIBUNE a complete list of the places is given. Register to-day! Register early!

A BRITISH ELECTION AGENT.

The British Minister's offence is aggravated by the text of the letter to which he replied. Demoralized Democratic journals affect to regard it as a decoy letter. That would make no difference as to the act of the British Minister; but the text of the letter, reprinted on another page, shows this to be untrue since it bears evidence of good faith. The author states the ase with refreshing candor. As a naturalized American of English birth he had been drawn toward the President because the Administration had been so "favorable and friendly" to the mother country, and was "so sound on the free-trade question." Before the Retaliation Message was sent to Congress he and other naturalized English-Americans had decided to vote for him as "the one above all of American politicians they considered their own and their country's best friend." What he desired was the British Minister's opinion respecting the sincerity of the Administration in making a sudden flourish of the retaliation menace; whether "Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only," and whether he would be likely, if re-elected, "to suspend it for one of friendship and free trade." If he could be convinced on this point, he would not only himself vote for the Democratic party, but he would also "assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Cleveland and against the Republican system of tariff."

Lord Sackville, in his reply, went straight to the point. He reminded his correspondent that the party in power was aware that it would incur the odium of unpopularity if it should openly favor England at the present moment, and that allowances must be made for the political situation. He then expressed his personal belief that the Administration was "still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada," and that the President, if re-elected, would "manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message." The British Minister evidently sought to reassure this English-American citizen and to secure a vote for Cleveland. Not one vote only, but many; for his correspondent had promised to make use of his reply in influencing the indement of other naturalized citizens of English birth. It was on its face a direct attempt on the part of a representative of a foreign court to interfere in an American political

Secretary Bayard is reported in the Washmade a speech; other speakers were ex-Judge Mor- notice of the British Minister's indiscretion. rison, ex-Judge Brennan, Lewis Barker, David B. Apparently he underestimates the gravity of the offence. If he will consult the admirable digest of international law compiled by the legal counsel of his own Department, Mr. Wharton, he will find that his predecessors have uniformly enjoined upon American diplomatic agents abroad the necessity for abstention from political affairs. For example, Mr. Buchanan, when Secretary of State, wrote to Mr. Shields: "The plain duty of the diplomatic agents of the United States is scrupulously to abstain from interfering in the domestic politics of the countries where they reside. By taking any open part in the domestic affairs of such a foreign country they must sooner or later render themselves obnoxious to the Executive authority, which cannot fail to impair their influence." Indeed, Secretary Bayard himself indorsed this view when, in the printed instructions issued in 1885, he declared: "It is forbidden to diplomatic agents abroad to participate in any manner in the political concerns of the country of their residence; and they are directed especially to refrain from public expression of opinions upon local political or other questions arising within their jurisdiction." That is good law for American diplomatists abroad. Will the Secretary say that it is not good law for a British diplomatist in the United States?

Then there is another point. Secretary Bayard will ascertain if he searches the archives of his Department that in 1810 Mr. Jackson, the British Minister, was recalled at the request of President Madison, because he had accused leading officials connected with the State Department of falsehood, duplicity and disingenuous conduct. In the light of this precedent, what has Secretary Bayard to say respecting Lord Sackville's letter? It contains a plain intimation that the rejection of the treaty and the President's reversal of his fisheries policy were designed for political effect; that the Retaliation Message was pure buncombe; and that the Administration in reality had not swerved from its pro-British policy. This is an affront to the Senate and to the Administration. The British Minister ought to have kept out of American politics.

ENGLISH LIKING FOR CLEVELAND.

British in policy, British in sympathy, British in open indorsement, the present Administration is not like any other this country has seen. Abraham Lincoln, loved by Americans, was not idolized nor styled "a second Washington" on the other side of the water. No Republican President has ever attained the peculiar popularity in England which Mr. Cleveland enjoys. Even in old Democratic days Buchanan and Pierce were not loved in England, though the policy of their party was in a measure approved. It was not radical enough to suit British manufacturers, and it has been shown that the Mills bill now pending would create a far greater change than that made by the tariff of 1846, for then hostility to protection was not nearly so intense or effective as that which has governed Cleveland's efforts. The Democratic leaders of that time were not obliged to confront a strong public sentiment,

which has secured to this country an unprecedented prosperity and growth. Mr. Cleveland is regarded with intense admiration, not merely because he has yielded to British influence and favored British interests at the sacrifice of American rights in the fisheries question, but mainly because, in the face of public sentiment and of most instructive experience, he has proposed a return to an essentially British policy.

This country achieved independence of the British economic policy at the cost of a war of revolution. A second war became necessary in 1812 to complete that independence. It has been the boast of Americans that under a distinctively American policy this country has gained in prosperity and in wealth as no other nation in the world has gained. The prospect which delights Englishmen is that Americans, after all this experience, may yet abandon the policy which has done so much for them, and adopt instead a species of industrial servitude to Great Britain. Englishmen are led to beieve that this change is close at hand. They give credit for it chiefly to the bold leadership and the obstinacy of President Cleveland. In that they are right, but it remains to be seen whether the working people of this country are disposed, as Englishmen believe, to adopt the policy which English capitalists, manufacturers and traders so greatly desire.

A FRANK CIRCULAR. The alliance between the whole liquor interest and the Democratic party in this State hardly needs demonstration. But the circular we give below will be useful to voters in showing how open and bold that alliance is. It has been sent to all brewers and dealers in hops, and also to every saloon in this city:

J. H. BALLANTINE. President, Newark, N. J. ALE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATES OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY. Organized 1830. Incorporated 1887.

A. E. J. TOVEY, Secretary, Office, 24 Park place,

New-York. New-York, Oct. 24, 1888. The joint committee of the State and Local Brewers' and Maltsters' Associations, seeing the absolute necessity for our active participation in the present campaign, take the liberty to ask you to remit a contribution in keeping with the business done by you in connection with the brewing industry, such tribution to be used to assist the Democratic State Committee in the promotion of their aims. As you well know, funds are greatly needed to meet the expenses of the political struggle, and as we desire to give all yesible assistance to the Democratic State nmittee in the prosecution of their labors, we now call upon you for your contribution in aid thereof, by according which you will place the committee under weighty obligations. A prompt response is abso-Intely necessary, and receipt of your remittance will be duly acknowledged. Yours, very respectfully,

A. E. J. TOVEY, Secretary. How do the respectable voters of any party like the idea that the saloons of this city and State are to pay over a contribution "in keeping with the business" to "assist the Democratic State Committee in the promotion of their aims"? We all know what those aims are-the defeat of all excise legislation that is not in the interest of the saloons. "We desire," says the circular, "to give all possible assistance to the Democratic State Committee in the prosecution of their labors." A conobligations," it might have been added, will be redeemed by David B. Hill, if re-elected, in the Executive Chamber at Albany.

How do respectable Democrats like this sort of thing?

"BROWNSTONE" REPUBLICANS CAN

ELECT THEIR MAYOR. Again the Democrats thrust opportunity upon the Republicans. President Cleveland made a National fisue upon which Republicans cannot fail to regain control of the Government if they have the courage to vote as they believe. Governor Hill's renomination by the dictatorial of his own party that Republicans can carry the State if they vote straight. Democratic dissension in city politics opens wide the doors

success of all the four tickets nominated. Mr. Roosevelt in his letter earnestly supporting Mr. Erhardt for Mayor shows this to be true, but he does not state the case so strongly as he might. The contest this year is not precisely parallel to that of 1886, in which he was Hewitt than from fear of Mr. George. Mr. Hewitt had the united Democratic nomination in 1886, and Republicans who stood in fear of the George movement were excusable in thinking their support would make certain the election of a safe man. Such conclusion on their part to-day would be inexcusable. Mr. Hewitt is running as the leader of one Democratic faction and Mr. Grant heads another, while the George movement finds a counterpart in the candidacy of Mr. Coogan as the representative of the Labor element. In other words, the lican help, elected Mr. Hewitt, is split in would indicate a total vote this year of 255,000, or, to be on the safe side, say 260,000. Two Republicans supported by their party unanimously polled 98,000 (Dowd) and 95,000 (Hess) votes in this city eight years ago. Neither of them was more popular than Joel B. Erhardt is, nor was either more honestly and enthusiastically supported by the Republican machine men than Erhardt will be. Leading Democrats concede that Harrison will poll over 100,000 votes in this city; it is on that basis they are claiming 60,000 plurality here for Cleveland. Suppose Erhardt should run behind Harrison 10,000; there is no reason why he should; Dowd ran 17,000 ahead of Garfield; but say Erhordt falls behind, he would still have 90,000 votes, which would elect without doubt.

Let us show how. The Coogan movement has little of the threatening character of the George spasm of 1886, and the former will not poll any such vote as George got (68,000), but it must be remembered that last year, as the United Labor candidate for Secretary of State George polled 37,477 votes. Coogan is a stronger man personally than George was, and he has any quantity of money and good machinery. He will certainly poll 30,000 votes for Mayor, and probably 40,000. Deduct Erhardt's 90,000 and Coogan's 30,000 from 260,000, and we have 140,000 as the probable Democratic vote. Divide it equally between Hewitt and Grant and each is 20,000 short of an election. Give either of them the advantage by 16 per cent and he would still fall short of Erhardt, for then (on the above calculation and giving the advantage to Grant to illustrate) the vote would stand about like

Erhardt, "straight" total Republican vote, Grant, 60 per cent of total Democratic vote, . Hewitt, 40 per cent of total Democratic vote, Coogan, Labor vote, . . .

260,000

stone Republicans who went to Hewitt two years ago, for absolute security as they then thought, will do so again. They certainly cannot see safety in that direction this year. If they cannot see the grand opportunity thrust under their noses by the Democrats themselves they deserve to suffer forever the evils of misgovernment by Democrats.

A NEW DANGER OF THE DEEP. The shock brought by the intelligence that a North River ferryboat had run down and sunk a good-sized ocean steamer and escaped, as we may say, with a few bruises, was considerably softened by the remembrance that it was only a few weeks ago that a canal-boat deliberately ran into one of the largest vessels in our Navy and seriously crippled it. Have steel cruisers and iron steamers no rights which the predatory canal-boat and ravenous ferryboat are bound to

They order, say we, such matters better on land. A dog, for instance, which might go about snapping at people is promptly muzzled. Men in charge teams are compelled to drive moderately and confine themselves to the streets. Locomotives are made to keep on their tracks, and not go to prowling about the country seeking whom they may run over. But on the water it would seem, in the light of recent events, that a Jersey City ferryboat may conceive a dislike for a steamer and chase her half way to Europe and run her down in mid-ocean. Who knows but that at this moment the "City of Wiehawken" or the "State of New-Jersey" may be making deadly attacks on the "City of New-York"

Britannic" off the Banks of New Foundland. Seriously speaking, however, these newly dereloped traits on the part of canal and ferry boats should teach the country a valuable lesson. Let us make up our Navy of ferry and canal boats. In the future let our maritime forces consist ex clusively of double-end ferryboats and long, low, rakish canal-boats. It would seem as if such a ffeet would be considerably more terrible than an army with banners and every man carrying a Gatling-gun under his arm like a roll of carpet. Secretary Whitney's attention should be called to this ferryboat episode-he may possibly already have heard of the little affair with the canal-boat. With a fleet of formidable New-York Harbor ferryboats in the North Atlantic, a few others patrolling the Pacific, and several red, white and blue Eric canal-boats prowling up and down the coast of South America, or showing their teeth at the Rock of Gibraltar, our supremacy on the sea would be again unquestioned. If our ferryboats continue as aggressive as they

at present appear to be, the captains of steamers

entering the port will find a number of new duties devolving upon them. Their chief aim in the future will be to dodge ferryboats. The steamers will be built long and narrow, with a great capacity for sudden spurts of speed, and painted gray to enable them the better to slip along unperceived in a fog. Each will cautiously at her pier, as if she intended to stay several days yet, when suddenly, the lookout announcing the coast clear, the captain will give the order, and the ocean grayhound will bound away like a frightened wolf, with perhaps a ferryboat in hot and excited pursuit. arriving at our inhospitable shores, the cautious captain will lie outside of Sandy Hook till about 8 a. m., and then slip in quietly, keeping a sharp lookout for ferryboats lurking in the Kill von Kull or behind Bedlow's Island, waiting to pounce upon their prey. The transatlantic captain who does not wish to see a ferryboat crash into the side of his ship and knock out a hole as big as tribution, it is said, "will place the committee | a house, and then calmly back off and proceed under weighty obligations." Those "weighty on her way to Hoboken or Communipaw, must embody those qualities which make successful blockade runners. 'Ware of the ferryboat! ye that go down to the sea in Iron steamships.

> The President is reported to be confident of success. " Destiny will re-elect me," he assures his intimate friends. Van Buren, too, counted upon his reputation for luck. He was from New-York, and a low-tariff candidate, and sought reelection; and he had faith in what he considered his manifest destiny. Yet he was defeated by a soldier and a protectionist named Harrison. Destiny does not always work in American politics.

Some of the Democratic journals are shricking for the dismissal of the British Minister for interfering with their election prospects. Why, bless their guileless souls, the President could not belp his party, even if he were to demand Lord Sack ville's recall with a precipitate rush before electo success if the Republicans will only recog- tion. What is damaging in this recent revelation nize that the admirable ticket unanimously se- of the British Minister's electioneering is the lected for their support has the best chances of fact that the President's election is favored by free-trade England, whose official representative he is, and that the Retaliation Message has been construed by him as a political trick-a good enough Morgan until after election. The British Minister might be invited by the exasperated President to return to England, but that would not help the Democratic canvass. The sting would defeated solely because of Republican deser- still remain that the British Minister had been tions to Mr. Hewitt, less from love of Mr. exerting his influence to help the candidate whom for reasons of enlightened self-interest England

General Bragg, United States Minister to Mexico. shows no hesitation or sensitiveness about making political speeches in Wisconsin in behalf of Democracy and Reform. According to a dispatch in "The Times," he is "very anxious to get on the stump." It is understood that General Bragg still loves President Cleveland for the enemies he has

Count de Lesseps seems to feel grieved because some unprincipled fellow has aimed a deadly blow at him by circulating a report that the Panama united Democratic vote which, with Repub- Canal would not be opened until 1891. The venerable canal-digger insists that the true date two. The natural increase of the city vote is July, 1890. The precise day does not seem to every four years is about 15 per cent. This have been fixed, but it is not unreasonable to assume that, out of deference to the great American Republic, July 4 will be decided on. People who are laying their plans for a year from next summer should not overlook this date in their itinerary.

But Minister West will probably discover in due time that as a firitish diplomatist he has made a nistake in even discussing privately the political fairs of the Government to which he is accredited, to will be pilloried from now until the election.—(The

This was not an instance of private discussion. The California correspondent confessed that he was almost persuaded to vote for Cleveland, and that there were others whom he could influence. He wanted the British Minister's opinion in order to steady his own wavering vote for the Democracy, and to win votes for Cleveland among his neighbors. It was a vote-getting operation, the success of which was dependent upon an official certificate from the British Minister that the Retaliation Message was political buncombe. Our neighbor cannot dismiss it lightly as a private discussion of no consequence.

If Consul-General Waller is not an ungrateful man, his heart must overflow with thankfulness to the State Department for saving him from the disagreeable and hopeless task of attempting to carry Connecticut for the Democratic party. For sev- long. eral days before Mr. Waller's arrival here it was heralded far and wide that he was to make a dozen speeches and that the salvation of the State was in his keeping. In fact, Mr. Cleveland is reported to have said that there were some things that no one could do so well as Waller. The Consul-General, however, shrank from the task, and has found an excuse in well-established precedent. That he showed good sense in declining to take the stump, precedent or no precedent, cannot be denied. Ex-Governor Waller is extremely popular in Connecticut; he has done his country good service as Consul-General, and he is a thoroughly good fellow; but if he should undertake to stay the tide for Harrison and Protection that is running so strongly in Connecticut, he would find it the most difficult work

It depends solely upon whether the brown- of a private nature." It occurs to us at this mo-

ment that Mr. Barnum's concern for business interests of a private nature is monopolizing his attention this year to such an extent as to leave him little if any time for the business of carrying the country for the Democracy on a free-trade plat-

A new title in the British nobility-Baron Bur-

is the Republican party in favor of war? If so it is at least prudent in withholding its declaration until a Democratic Administration can restore the Navy, which the Republican regime permitted to go to decay.—(The World.

Our neighbor forgets that Secretary Whitney was bragging only a day or two ago about the wonderful Navy he is creating, and talking very confidently about whipping England almost without an effort in the event of war.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. McKee, the daughter of General Harrison, is a handsome and particularly clever woman with pronounced literary tastes. She is said to have con-fessed that she is a great talker; but she talks sensibly and to the point.

Mrs. Quay and her daughters are living quietly at Washington while the Senator attends to his patriotic duties in this city.

Miss "Clo" Graves, author of the play "Nitocris" recently produced at the Drury Lane Theatre, London, and part adapter of "She," is a young Irishwoman, distantly related to the Bishop of Limerick. F several years she has supported herself with her pe

Mrs. John A. Logan will spend a year abroad,

acting as the chaperone of the Misses Pullman, who will study music at Berlin. Elder Evans, the head of the Shaker family at

New-Lebanon, has been spending some time in New-York of late, attending to the publication of his writings. At eighty years old he fooks and acts and talks like a vigorous man of fifty-five.

Representative Reed, of Maine, has been making some lively stump speeches in Michigan. "When one like Bishop Welles drops out of life's race," says "The Evening Wisconsin," "the world of men who knew him owe it to themselves to stop a moment at the point where he has fallen and learn

whose relations with him were intimate-his family. his social friends and others immediately under his ministrations in the church—his life revealed much of winsome and manly and Christian character of which the community in general must remain ignorant. He was genial, affectionate, devoted, learned; yet these characteristics and others as enviable were helpfully revealed only to the comparatively few with whom he had direct relations and was in personal contact."

Talking about Mr. Henry W. Grady, a writer in "The Tribune" of Rome, Georgia, reports an old townsman as saying: "You know he used to work here on 'The Commercial'-it's been a long time ago-and one night he took a notion to ride on the wooden 'nying horses,' which were going hight and day under a tent on the outskirts of town. Well, he handed the man a nickel and mounted one of them very gracefully. But he hadn't gone 'round move than a minute before his head began to swim, and he was the sickest young fellow you ever saw. In fact, he was too sick to go home, so he just laid down on a pile of lumber and watched the stars go 'round the rest of the night, and it was cold weather, too. I recken he remembers it yet."

Mr. F. H. Cowen, the musician, has made a most by a letter from a correspondent at Melbourne, who "An old musician has publicly said that Cowen, in the few weeks he has been out, has done more to raise the musical standard in Australia than all the opera companies that have ever visited us; and Sir William Robinson, the Governor of South Australia, and one of the best musicians we have in Australia, in his speech, made at a public banquet a few days ago took occasion to say that Cowen had shown us what orchestral and choral music meant, and said he would walk any distance with bare feet to listen once more to such a production as the "Song of Thanksgiving." To such a production as the "Song of Thanksgiving," Nor has Mr. Cowen's success as a master of his art been the only feature in his visit. His choir and orchestra swear by him, not only on account of his wonderful style of handling them, but also for his personal kindness and courtesy to them all. Those who were loudest in their protests against the fee paid Mr. Cowen, now admit that the work he has done—the great change in the method of treating music—is not to be measured by the standard of a fee. Mr. Cowen and his brother, a voung artist, are 'lionized' in Melbourne, and should take back to England a most pleasant impression of Australia."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A letter recently came to the Burlington post office addressed to "The Tax Collector or a

The monument to be erected over the grave of "Long John" Wentworth in his lot in a Chicago cemetery has been completed and shipped from Augusta with the exception of the main shaft. The material is Hallowell granite and the height seventythick and the shaft is four feet six inches square at the base and fifty-five feet tall, being pyramidal in shape. The shaft is to be shipped next week and is said to be the largest stone ever shipped by rail in this country. Its weight is seventy tons and the cost of the monument is \$30,000.

Tested and Found Wanting.-Young authoress-Tested and Found Wanting.—Young authoress— Have you looked over my manuscript, sir? Magazine Editor—I have not looked over it my-self, but I watched my chief reader as he looked over it. It won't do. He didn't blush once.—(Phila-delphia Record.

Wife-Well, thank goodness, there will be no polities in the millennium Young political leader (recently married)-Why, my

dear, how do you know that? " Because it will be the millennium." New-York Republican-Well, you must acknowledge

that there are some traits about the President which are not calculated to catch votes.

New-York Democrat-What are they? "His portraits on the campaign banners."

George Thornburg, of this county, and Arminta of Summer, were married by Judge Tansey to-The young haly will be ten years old to-ow, but as she is an orphan and had no hom-nedge issued the license without the usual consent og filed .- (Winfield (Kan.) Visitor.

A sarcastic correspondent wants to know if Governor Hill's full name is David Beer Hill, or David Buncombe Hill, or David Bad Hill. His full name isn't exactly like either of these suggestions; but he sometimes acts as though he answered to them

been made from it so fine that sixty miles of it

THE WAIL OF THE "INDEPENDENT." it fills me with Vexation and righteous indig-Nation, when a man come

ation, when a man comes
Up and asks me do I think
New-York is sure; for
I wonder at his meaning,
Toward what parry he's aLeaning, and if he is
Attempting my opinion to allure, And the man with the
Pandana, who is fresh
From Indiana, and talks
To me of Harrison-to
Pump me, that's
His lay; or the man who's
Half seas over, and sputters
About Grover, why he's another
Borer and I wish him far away.

Why can't some brave
Inventor on saving life
Intent, or, determined to destroy
The fools who occupy
My time, devise some
Patent system that into
Knots will twist 'em out of
Shape and out of symmetry—
Just like this little rhyme.

(Chicago Times

The fourth crop of strawberries for this year has been gathered in the Walla Walla Valley, pear trees have yielded three crops, apple trees their second is reported. The people of Walla Walla ought to wallow in wealth, if this sort of thing holds out

He made a vow he would not shave Till Cleveland was elected; But when his beard grew out it looked Much worse than he expected. It grew a grizzled, bristly mass— Ugly beyond comparison; And in his wrath he made a vow To vote for General Harrison.

Police Lieutenant Warren, of Columbus, Ga., has just been compelled by an outraged public opinion covered that he had negro blood in his veins, al-though, to look at him, no one would have supposed him to be other than a white man.

Mr. A. N. Chency, the well-known angling expert of Glens Falls, N. Y., has joined the editorial staff of "Shooting and Fishing."

"Seven Mule" Barnum has been visiting Boston to "look after some important business interests of a private nature." It occurs to us at this mo-

SECRETARY BAYARD

TELLS HIS REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

It is forbidden to diplomatic agents abroad to participate in any manner in the political concerns of the country of their residence.

(Instructions to Diplomatic Agents, 1885. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

WANTS THE BRITISH MINISTER TO TELL HIM HOW TO VOTE.

Pomona, Cal., Sept. 4, 1888. To the British Minister, Washington, D. C.: Sir: The gravity of the political situation here and the duties of those voters who are of English birth but

still consider England the mother land constitute the spology I hereby offer for intruding for information. Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the Fishery question justly excites our alarm and compels us to seek further knowledge before finally casting our votes for him as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would secrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's Administration has been so favorable and friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the Retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds—yes,

by the thousands-they have become naturalized for

the express purpose of helping to elect him over again.

The one above all of American politicians they con-

sider their own and their country's best friend. I am one of these unfortunates with a right to vote for President in November. I am unable to undermonth ago I was sire Mr. Cleveland was the man. IF CLEVELAND WAS PURSUING A NEW POLICY TOWARD CANADA, TEMPORARILY ONLY AND FOR THE SAKE OF CETAINING POPULARITY AND CONTINUATION OF HIS OFFICE FOUR YEARS WHEN HIS RE-ELECTION IS SECURED IN NOVEM. BER AND AGAIN FAVOR ENGLAND'S INTEREST, THEN I SHOULD HAVE NO FURTHER DOUBTS.

BUT GO FORWARD AND VOTE FOR HIM. I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter.
I will further add that the two men, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, are very evenly matched and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is a high-tariff man, a believer on the American side of all questions and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally. This State is equally divided between the parties, and a mere handful of our naturalized countrymen can turn it either way. When it is remem bered that a small State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1876 and elected Hayes, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all.

As you are at the fountain head of knowledge on the question, and KNOW WHETHER MR. CLEVE-LAND'S PRESENT POLICY IS TEMPORARY ONLY, AND WHETHER HE WILL, AS SOON AS HE SE-CURES ANOTHER TERM OF FOUR YEARS IN THE PRESIDENCY, SUSPEND IT FOR ONE OF FRIEND-SHIP AND FREE TRADE, I apply to you privately and confidentially for information, which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveand enable me, on my own responsibility, to assure many of our countrymen that THEY WOULD DO ENGLAND A SERVICE BY VOTING FOR CLEVE-LAND AND AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN SYSTEM OF TARIFF. As I before observed, we know not what to do, but look for more light on a mysterious subject, which the sooner it comes will better serve true Englishmen in casting their votes. Yours, very

THE BRITISH MINISTER

TELLING AN AMERICAN CITIZEN HOW TO VOTE.

(Private.) Beverly, Mass.,

Sept. 13, 1888. . Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party. however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain. and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation, should he be elected: but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I enclose an article from "The New-York Times" of August 22,

> Yours faithfully, L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.

From " The New-York Times," Aug. 22. There is this further consideration in favor of supporting the Administration on this issue. It will leave the question still open for friendly means of settlement of some kind, while a support of the Senate's position would close all avenues of future negotiations, and bring upon the country. the disastrous consequences of retaliation, hos tility, and possible war. It would put an end to all prospect of improving the commercial relations of the United States and Canada. This is one of the questions which the people should keep

and remain,

RECIPROCITY OF RASCALITY.

in mind in casting their votes next November.

THE ROBBER GANG OF THE HANDY GANG OF PROTECTIONISTS. SELBINTERESTED PROTECTIONISTS.
Cox in the House,
May 11. Mr. Blaine at B Mr. Cox in the House, May 11.

I have inveighed against this system as mutual brigandage and the reciprocity of robbery. Our tariffs illustrate them in every paragraph. Kentucky wants cheap copper stills for her whiskey. She gets even with the Michigan robber by demanding a tariff on hemp. Now hemp is to be on the free list and why not copper! Maine steals on lumber, to make up for the Massachusetts roguery on fabrics. Massachusetts nowls for cheap coal; Pennsylvania says no; and so Massachusetts foes out with a home

son, or Smith Weed, or Edward Cooper pocket the coal; Pennsylvania says no; and so Massachusetts goes out with a home market club and knocks down the West and South to rifle them of half their gains on raw cotton. Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina being fleeced all round in clothing, sugar and what noting, go for goobers at a cent a pound. California demands a largo reprisal for her lumber, because she is fleeced by New-York, West Virginia, Ohio, and Michigan. The Gulf States form a band of brigands and march forth with precious little hope for any steal worth lie powder; but being reduced to extremities they call on Fra Diavolo, frem Louisiana, to lead agaisst the robber gang of cathroats on cotton ties and trace-chains. Pennsylvania, the Robert Macaire of the Covernment, but the lot, steals boldly on all articles from a plate-glass to a locomotive.

Oh, the beauty of reciprocal rascality is law of the land.

law of the land.

DON'T BE MODEST, NOW, GENTLEMEN. From The Boston Advertiser.

We trust that our free-trade acquaintances will no refrain through any consideration for the feelings of ignorant Republicans from pressing their claim to all the education and sound intelligence in the country.

NOR IN CLEVELAND'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

From The New-York Times (Dem.) Reform of the Civil Service does not figure prom-inently as an issue in the present political canvasa. The tariff question has thrown it into the background.